

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To clarify the limitation on the implementation of mission changes for specified Veterans Health Administration Facilities)

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. —. IMPLEMENTATION OF MISSION CHANGES AT SPECIFIC VETERANS HEALTH ADMINISTRATION FACILITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 414 of the Veterans Health Programs Improvement Act of 2004, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(h) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ‘medical center’ includes any outpatient clinic.”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall take effect as if included in the Veterans Health Programs Improvement Act of 2004 (Public Law 108-422).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment (No. 393) was agreed to.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote, and I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 394

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, I now call up amendment No. 394, on behalf of Mr. WARNER, regarding a reporting requirement.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN], for Mr. WARNER, proposes an amendment numbered 394.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To require a report on the re-use and redevelopment of military installations closed or realigned as part of the 2005 round of base closure and realignment)

On page 169, between lines 8 and 9, insert the following:

RE-USE AND REDEVELOPMENT OF CLOSED OR REALIGNED MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

SEC. 1122 (a) In order to assist communities with preparations for the results of the 2005 round of defense base closure and realignment, and consistent with assistance provided to communities by the Department of Defense in previous rounds of base closure and realignment, the Secretary of Defense shall, not later than July 15, 2005, submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the processes and policies of the Federal Government for disposal of property at military installations proposed to be closed or realigned as part of the 2005 round of base closure and realignment, and the assistance available to affected local communities for re-use and redevelopment decisions.

(b) The report under subsection (a) shall include—

(1) a description of the processes of the Federal Government for disposal of property at military installations proposed to be closed or realigned;

(2) a description of Federal Government policies for providing re-use and redevelopment assistance;

(3) a catalogue of community assistance programs that are provided by the Federal Government related to the re-use and redevelopment of closed or realigned military installations;

(4) a description of the services, policies, and resources of the Department of Defense that are available to assist communities affected by the closing or realignment of military installations as a result of the 2005 round of base closure and realignment;

(5) guidance to local communities on the establishment of local redevelopment authorities and the implementation of a base redevelopment plan; and

(6) a description of the policies and responsibilities of the Department of Defense related to environmental clean-up and restoration of property disposed by the Federal Government.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment (No. 394) was agreed to.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote, and I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. COCHRAN. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. MURKOWSKI). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. REID. Is there a pending amendment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There are amendments pending.

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that the amendments be set aside and I be allowed to offer an amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 445

Mr. REID. I send an amendment to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID] proposes an amendment numbered 445.

Mr. REID. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To achieve an acceleration and expansion of efforts to reconstruct and rehabilitate Iraq and to reduce the future risks to United States Armed Forces personnel and future costs to United States taxpayers, by ensuring that the people of Iraq and other nations to do their fair share to secure and rebuild Iraq)

On page 183, after line 23, add the following new section:

INTERNATIONAL EFFORTS FOR RECONSTRUCTION IN IRAQ

SEC. 2105. (a) Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The United States Armed Forces have borne the largest share of the burden for securing and stabilizing Iraq. Since the war's start, more than 500,000 United States military personnel have served in Iraq and, as of the date of the enactment of this Act, more than 130,000 such personnel are stationed in Iraq. Though the Department of Defense has kept statistics related to international troop contributions classified, it is estimated that all of the coalition partners combined have maintained a total force level in Iraq of only 25,000 troops since early 2003.

(2) United States taxpayers have borne the vast majority of the financial costs of securing and reconstructing Iraq. Prior to the date of the enactment of this Act, the United States appropriated more than \$175,000,000,000 for military and reconstruction efforts in Iraq and, including the funds appropriated in this Act, the amount appropriated for such purposes increases to a total of more than \$250,000,000,000.

(3) Of such total, Congress appropriated \$2,475,000,000 in the Emergency Wartime Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2003 (Public Law 108-11; 117 Stat. 559) (referred to in this section as “Public Law 108-11”) and \$18,439,000,000 in the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense and for the Reconstruction of Iraq and Afghanistan, 2004 (Public Law 108-106; 117 Stat. 1209) (referred to in this section as “Public Law 108-106”) under the heading “IRAQ RELIEF AND RECONSTRUCTION FUND” for humanitarian assistance and to carry out reconstruction and rehabilitation in Iraq.

(4) The Sixth Quarterly Report required by section 2207 of Public Law 108-106 (22 U.S.C. 2151 note), submitted by the Secretary of State in April 2005, stated that \$12,038,000,000 of the \$18,439,000,000 appropriated by Public Law 108-106 under the heading “IRAQ RELIEF AND RECONSTRUCTION FUND” had been obligated and that only \$4,209,000,000, less than 25 percent of the total amount appropriated, had actually been spent.

(5) According to such report, the international community pledged more than \$13,500,000,000 in foreign assistance to Iraq in the form of grants, loans, credits, and other assistance. While the report did not specify how much of the assistance is intended to be provided as loans, it is estimated that loans constitute as much as 80 percent of contributions pledged by other nations. The report further notes that, as of the date of the enactment of this Act, the international community has contributed only \$2,700,000,000 out of the total pledged amount, falling far short of its commitments.

(6) Iraq has the second largest endowment of oil in the world and experts believe Iraq has the capacity to generate \$30,000,000,000 to \$40,000,000,000 per year in revenues from its oil industry. Prior to the launch of United States operations in Iraq, members of the Administration stated that profits from Iraq's oil industry would provide a substantial portion of the funds needed for the reconstruction and relief of Iraq and United Nations Security Council Resolution 1483 (2003) permitted the coalition to use oil reserves to finance long-term reconstruction projects in Iraq.

(7) Securing and rebuilding Iraq benefits the people of Iraq, the United States, and the world and all nations should do their fair share to achieve that outcome.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, not more than 50 percent of the previously appropriated Iraqi reconstruction funds that have not been obligated or expended prior to the date of the enactment of this Act may be obligated or expended, as the case may be, for Iraq reconstruction programs unless—